

Rain today, tomorrow probably fair; light to fresh north to east winds.

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FOREIGN VIEWS OF MINE STRIKE

Situation Regarded as One of the Most Serious Crises With Which Republican Institutions Have Dealt.

EFFECT IN ENGLAND

Prolongation of Struggle Likely to Cause a Sharp Advance in Prices—Statesmen Interested in Problem's Solution.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—England and Europe generally are now taking the greatest interest in the American coal strike. The situation in its latest aspect is regarded as one of the most serious social crises with which republican institutions have had to deal.

The feature of the problem most discussed is what remedies are available in case the strike should continue without criminal violence and yet the supply of coal should continue inadequate for the public necessities.

Uprisings Prophesied.

Some dispatches to the English papers prophesy serious uprisings and riots if the suffering of the poor become great. Such a condition, it is affirmed here, will force to some sort of an issue the gravest problem which has been created by the modern development of organized labor and organized capital.

Europe also considers this question, which is bound to come up there for solution in the near future. Statesmen and political economists of the Old World are rather glad that it may reach a critical stage first in America, but they are watching the developments with the most intense interest, well knowing that the day may come at any time when they will be face to face with the same trying dilemma.

It cannot be said that European public opinion concerns itself much with the points at issue between the mine operators and the strikers. They are scarcely discussed or mentioned. It is simply the question whether the individual legal right to remain idle can be exercised to the point of causing grave disaster which commands the attention of all classes here.

Little Anthracite Mined.

It is already evident that any further prolongation of the strike will cause a serious advance in the price of coal in England. There is little anthracite for export here, not because it does not exist, for there are enormous quantities of it in the ground, but because the demand is small and little of it is mined. It will be impossible to increase the output capacity of the mines under several months. The coal which is being shipped is the so-called hard or smokeless coal, but it is really the bituminous article.

Some interesting facts in regard to the world's coal output and the general advance in prices have just been compiled by the British board of trade. The production of coal last year was 229,047,000 tons; in the United States, 260,929,000; in Germany, 108,417,000, and in France, 21,618,000 tons. The amounts produced in 1901 were in most cases less than in the preceding year, although the United States continues to increase, and has now for three consecutive years exceeded the United Kingdom.

Production Per Capita.

The total known production of the world, exclusive of brown coal, was nearly 700,000,000 tons. Compared with population the production of Great Britain surpasses that of the United States. It amounted to five and one-half tons per head in 1900 and five and one-quarter in 1901, as against three and one-half for the United States, Germany less than two tons, and France about four-fifths of a ton per head.

The average value of coal taken out of the collieries of Great Britain was \$2.64; Germany, \$2.15; France, \$2.92, and the United States, \$1.27. These averages in all cases were higher than the preceding year. The rise in Belgium amounted to \$1. In Great Britain to 75 cents, and in France to 50 cents. In Germany prices rose only about 25 cents, and in the United States about 14 cents. In Great Britain in 1901 the average value fell to \$2.29, while the provisional figures available for Germany and the United States indicate a rise in price in both countries—to \$2.29 in Germany and \$1.33 in the United States.

TREATY CLAUSE OPPOSED.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the American Association here yesterday resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the eighth article of the British commercial treaty negotiated by Sir James Mackay with the Chinese commissioners. This article abolishes the 10 per cent inland revenue taxes, and increases the import duty. The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Russia and China were opened today.

SHOT BY REJECTED RIVAL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—Charles A. Quigley, of Canton, Mass., shot Abram Kennick, twenty-five years old, twice in a saloon near the latter's home in Pawtucket this afternoon. Kennick will probably die. Quigley was arrested, and in explanation of his act, said that he had shot Kennick because the latter had married the girl to whom he had been previously engaged.

SEVERE WINTER IS PROPHESIED FOR EUROPE

Low Temperatures Already Prevail in England—Meteorologists Offer No Consolation.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—After an Arctic summer, the United Kingdom has started in on its winter already. The average temperature at this time of the year is about 62 degrees. Yesterday for a brief period it reached 48 in London and then fell to 40 and 35. Frost has been reported at different places. Today it was no better, and the weather prophets are gloomy.

NOVEL METHOD TO CONCEAL ARTILLERY

Guns and Limbers Daubed With Red, Blue and Yellow, Harmonizing With All Backgrounds.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A novel artillery experiment has just taken place at Aldershot. By an ingenious method of painting the guns and limbers in the three primary colors—red, blue, and yellow—they have been found to harmonize with any sort of ground or background so admirably that at a short distance away they are difficult to locate.

Six guns so painted were placed on Fox Hills and the artillery officers at Aldershot were invited to try and locate them with field glasses at about 3,000 yards. Although all the officers knew the direction in which the guns lay, not one was able to point all of them out.

AMERICANS REMOVED FROM ELECTION BOARDS

Porto Rican Executive Council Replaces the Independent Members With Republicans.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 4.—The members of the election boards in nearly all the districts of Porto Rico were appointed some time ago. These boards, which consisted of three members, were made up of one representative each from the Federal and Republican parties, with an American as an independent.

PLOT AGAINST DOWAGER EMPERESS OF RUSSIA

Danish Police Reported to Have Discovered Conspiracy Hatched by Italian Anarchists.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—It is reported that the police have discovered an anarchist plot against the life of the Dowager Empress of Russia.

GREEK CROWN PRINCE HURT.

ATHENS, Oct. 4.—While the Crown Prince of Greece was motoring today near Tatoi the machine was upset. His highness sustained injuries of one of his eyes and his lip. They are not dangerous, however. The physician who accompanied him and the chauffeur were more seriously injured.

INJURED BY COLLAPSE OF RESERVED SEATS

Fifteen Hundred People Are Hurled to the Ground.

MARYVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Fifteen hundred persons were thrown several feet to the ground last night by the collapse of the reserved seats in a tent where a show given by local talent was in progress. Two hundred were injured, some seriously. J. C. Donnelly, ex-mayor of Maryville, was badly injured, a number of bones being broken, and he sustained serious injuries about the back.

Miss Rose Montgomery, of Bolokowa, Mo., sustained injuries in the back which probably will prove fatal. An unknown child was so badly hurt that it cannot recover. Dozens of others were removed to their homes immediately. A few of them may die.

COAL FOR POOR BOUGHT ABROAD

The International Mercantile Marine Company Secures 50,000 Tons in England for Use in New York.

MORE IF NECESSARY

Fleet May Sacrifice Business to Keep Up Supply—Operators Discuss Late Conference and the Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrangements have been made by the International Mercantile Marine Company, the new shipping combination, to bring to this city at once a large quantity of English domestic fuel coal, which will be used to relieve the suffering of the poor, caused by the scarcity of coal, and to give a supply of fuel to public institutions. This formal statement regarding the matter was given out at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. this afternoon.

"It was learned today that the International Mercantile Marine Company has arranged to purchase in England 50,000 tons of the best domestic fuel coal for immediate transportation to this country. Shipments of the coal will begin at once and be hurried forward as rapidly as possible, even at the sacrifice of the company's ordinary business. This coal, as well as more, if required, will be used to relieve any suffering or scarcity that may exist among the poor or in public institutions. The truth of this statement was officially confirmed by an official of the International Mercantile Marine Company today."

Only the Beginning.

A man in a position to know the plans of the managers of the International Mercantile Marine Company said after the publication of the statement:

"This is only a beginning, as the statement itself says. It will tend to keep down the price of coal as well as relieve distress generally. If necessary, the coal will be sold on the wharf by the bucketful, to keep down the price. It will be landed on the wharves, where it can be supplied to the people immediately on its arrival."

All the anthracite operators in this city who met President Roosevelt in Washington on Friday were in town early today, and contrary to their usual custom on Saturdays, remained in their offices until late in the afternoon. President Thomas P. Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western, made a statement this afternoon, in which he said:

"The public must not infer that Mr. Mitchell's proposition for a settlement of the strike was that the strikers should return to work at once in the present condition of the coal situation. What he did propose was that the President appoint a tribunal, to which all matters at issue should be referred, and that Mitchell would agree to accept its award upon all or any of the questions involved. Mitchell then said: 'If you will accept this responsibility and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one or more than five years,' etc."

What Mitchell Wanted.

"Now, Mitchell wanted the coal operators to sign a written agreement to abide by the decision of the proposed tribunal and the President, while, in the meantime, he would call a convention of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis to decide on whether this union would agree to this. Under the by-laws of the union this convention would have to be called in Indianapolis, and it would be several weeks before it could be called."

"If, when the convention took place in Indianapolis, the delegates turned Mr. Mitchell down, as they did at the Hazleton convention, when he spoke against the strike, and the convention decided on a strike in spite of him, the operators would be in the position of agreeing to a proposition which Mitchell might not be able to carry out; or, at least, be put in the position of pretending not to be able to carry out."

"Besides, such an agreement, even if ratified by the miners, would be of no value legally as far as the union was concerned. The miners could proceed against the operators for violation of the agreement, while the union, having no legal standing, could break the agreement when it chose to do so. Under these circumstances, if for no other reasons, we could not accept Mitchell's proposition."

The Talk With Mr. Root.

The conference with Secretary Root in Washington, Mr. Fowler said, was simply a social meeting. Some of the operators went to see him and they telephoned for the others and all talked and smoked and spoke of old times. In referring to the calling out of United States troops by President Roosevelt in case the militia are unable to cope with the strike situation, he said:

"I can say positively that President Roosevelt will call out the troops. If required by Governor Stone, if the militia cannot keep order, he has undoubtedly the power to do so under the law."

myself for my own use. Provision is being made for the poor; various organizations are at work, so that they will not suffer in the meantime.

John Markle gave out a statement today in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., after a talk with Mr. Morgan. He said: "We are perfectly satisfied that President Roosevelt did not know the situation of affairs in the anthracite coal fields before our conference took place. I believe that he is now taking the necessary steps to fully acquaint himself with the situation."

Convinced of Illegality.

"I am absolutely convinced from talks I had today with eminent lawyers that the statement of General Counsel David Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, that the United Mine Workers is an illegal combination, is correct. I do not say, however, that I object to unions properly conducted. I have no hesitancy in saying that when the President realizes the power vested in him in accordance with the United States Constitution, he will take such measures as he is enabled to take under this vested power to restore order in the anthracite coal fields."

"I am satisfied that President Roosevelt was very much impressed with the statement of facts presented to him by the representatives of presidents of the coal roads and the individual operators."

Other coal road officials also commented on the situation. David Wilcox, legal adviser of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, made quite a long statement regarding the conference with the President, in which he said: "The coal operators made it plain that they were using every effort to produce coal. If full protection were furnished by the lawful authorities, the production would increase very rapidly. Still further, the operators made a suggestion looking to arbitration of future difficulties which would be entirely just and practicable."

Common Pleas Tribunal.

"This was that if the men would return to work, in case there should be any grievances at any colliery and the employer and employee should be unable to agree in reference to them, the differences should be settled by the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is located. This offer was immediately and favorably declined by the representatives of the mine workers, although Mr. Mitchell has repeatedly declared that he did not insist upon recognition of the Mine Workers' Association, with the exception of which our offer secures everything asked for."

The attention of the President and the Attorney General was also directed to the fact that the United Mine Workers' Association is a body which seeks to control the supply and production of all the coal of the country, both anthracite and bituminous, and of the labor employed therein; that this is a combination and monopoly of interstate commerce under the Federal anti-trust act, as has been held in numerous cases; that the precedent of the Debs case covers this association exactly, and that the circuit court of the United States has held that this identical Mine Workers' Association exists for illegal purposes and seeks to accomplish them by illegal means."

The Injunction Plan.

"It was suggested that if the course were adopted which was pursued in the Debs case, and which was so effective in quelling the Chicago riots, the present strike could be ended next week. That course would be for the United States to file a bill in equity against this illegal combination and obtain a preliminary injunction, which would be granted at once, because the circuit court has already passed upon the question. In case the injunction should be disregarded and the practices of the court defied, the Federal troops could be used, if necessary, to enforce obedience thereto."

"It is expected, however, most unlikely that anything of the sort will be necessary, because no doubt such an injunction would be obeyed."

PRESIDENT IN SECLUSION

Strike Conference Was Too Severe a Strain.

PROGRESS IS SATISFACTORY

Physicians, However, Decide That to Avoid Setback He Must Keep Quiet for a Week or More.

Secretary Cortelyou last evening, upon being asked as to the condition of the President, said:

"The conference held Friday was a severe strain upon the President. While in the judgment of his physicians his progress toward recovery has been satisfactory, and continues so, they feel that to avoid the risk of a setback he should be relieved of any undue tax upon his strength."

Quiet for a Week Ordered.

"Therefore, for the next week or ten days only such matters will be brought to his attention as it may be imperatively necessary for him to consider."

KNOCKED FROM A STREET CAR.

Wayman Noble, colored, of Green's Court northwest, was knocked from car No. 218 of the Capital Traction Company about 6:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a passing express wagon, and badly injured. He was standing on the runboard at the time. He was sent to the Emergency Hospital.

PUBLIC TURNS TO GOV. STONE FOR RELIEF FROM THE STRIKE

PRESIDENT MITCHELL DECLARES OPERATORS' PROPOSAL A SHAM

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, before leaving the city yesterday afternoon said:

"The coal operators' proposal to the President yesterday that the miners as individuals present their grievance to the common pleas judges in their respective districts, is the very worst sham."

"It is a consense for the operators to suggest that the miners appeal to the courts. There are 147,000 miners in the anthracite field. Can each miner submit his grievance to a court? It is a subterfuge to divert public attention from the fact and to convey the idea that they wish to do justice."

"The operators submitted this proposition to the President with the idea of confusing the people. They would crush the miners by getting them to return to work and offering them a false hope of securing justice from the courts. It is an impossible proposition and merely made for the sake of deceiving the public as to their true purpose."

SHAW ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTE

Secretary Sets at Rest Rumor That He Is Not in Harmony With Comptroller Ridgely.

FIRST OFFICIAL PAPER

Report of a Difference Believed to Have Aroused Over Notification That Certain Bank Reserves Were Too Low.

The fact became known yesterday that the recent action of the Secretary of the Treasury in announcing that national banks need not maintain their full reserve of 25 per cent to secure Government deposits was caused not so much by the necessity of relieving the stringency of money as to avoid a threatened danger to the banking interests of the country which exists just at this time.

The Comptroller of the Currency recently issued a call for a statement of the condition of the banks at the close of business on September 14. Thirty-three of the larger cities of the United States are known as reserve cities, and it now appears that in no less than twenty-five of these cities the average reserve funds held by the national banks was below the limit of 25 per cent, while the law requires shall be maintained.

Few With Reserve.

In these twenty-five cities there are 267 national banks. In the eight cities whose banks maintained their reserves according to the law there are only sixty-eight, these cities being San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Kansas City, Kan., Houston, Indianapolis, Denver and Philadelphia.

This condition became known to Secretary Shaw several days ago, and it was immediately recognized that if the institutions whose reserves were too low should be required to replenish them, embarrassment might be caused the banking interests of the country.

The average reserve held by all the banks of the United States on September 14 was only 25.74 per cent. The banks outside of reserve cities are required to maintain reserves equal to only 15 per cent of their deposits, but many of them really keep on hand reserves amounting to 30 per cent, 35, or even 40 per cent.

The serious condition, therefore, is confined to the larger cities of the country, and only Philadelphia, among cities of the first rank, shows an average reserve for its banks as large as the minimum allowed by law. With this general condition prevailing Secretary Shaw and Comptroller Ridgely had no hesitation in deciding not to enforce the statute which merely says that the Comptroller "may" require the banks to make good their reserves.

Are in Harmony.

In view of the statement that the Secretary and Comptroller are not in harmony, and for other reasons arising from the present situation, Secretary Shaw yesterday addressed the following circular to national bank depositors:

"Office of the Secretary.
"A wholly unauthorized and unfounded report appears to have been sent from Washington yesterday, calculated to mislead, with reference to the action

President Cognizant of Fact That He Is Unable to Do Anything That Might Relieve Strain in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

Chief Executive Holds Another Conference With Advisers, and Coal Problem Is Placed at Door of Keystone State's Governor

Discussion on Stand of President Baer Leads to Diverse Views as to Whether Reading Official Is Bluffing to Offset Hopes of Miners.

The governor of Pennsylvania, and not the President of the United States, has the power to bring about an early settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

This decision was reached in Washington soon after the President and his official advisers had entered the investigation of the subject, but no announcement was made of it for the obvious reason that the President did not desire to appear in the role of dictator to the Pennsylvania executive or as critic of the latter's apparently inexplicable supineness in the face of a situation of so much concern to the whole nation.

In effect the foregoing is the statement made yesterday to a Times representative by a member of the Cabinet who has been one of the President's chief advisers all through the discussion of the anthracite situation.

Cannot Relieve Strain.

There can be no doubt that it accurately represents the President's view, and reveals the complete and absolute impotency of the country's Chief Magistrate to do anything of an official character to relieve the strain and stress in the Pennsylvania coal region. For can he, with propriety, even suggest the course for Governor Stone to take?

If he could do this he undoubtedly would ask the Pennsylvania governor to come to Washington for consultation. It is possible, of course, that Governor Stone may come here within the next few days to discuss the question with the President and members of the Cabinet, but necessarily such a discussion would be unofficial and wholly voluntary.

Only Way Open.

The only way open to the President through which he might accomplish the desired end of bringing about an early settlement is to urge publicly upon John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to have his men go back to work at the earliest practicable date, with the assurance that the full power of the Administration will be exerted at the next session of Congress for the enactment of laws which the miners' union and all other labor organizations of the country could properly regard as additional safeguards of their interests.

But whether President Roosevelt would care to thus pledge himself to a program of this scope and character is considered extremely doubtful, both by reason of the fact that his wisdom has not yet been made entirely clear to him, and that Mitchell, if approached in the manner indicated, might either refuse to act or be unable to force his men back to work.

PRESIDENT HOLDS ANOTHER CONFERENCE

Goes Over All Phases of the Coal Strike Question With His Advisers.

The President held numerous conferences yesterday, at which all phases of the strike situation were again carefully gone over. His closest advisers were summoned to the White House in the morning and afternoon. David T. Day, the recognized scientific coal expert of the country, chief of the Mineral Division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, handed to the President a carefully prepared document in the afternoon, which has a significant bearing on coal production in different parts of the country. This additional information was given to the President in the hope of throwing some light on the situation.

Attorney General Knox, with Secretary Root, was present to consult further with the President. The Attorney General holds tenaciously to the opinion that his department was without jurisdiction to act in any way, it having been established that to appoint receivers for the refractory bodies could not be done by any defined law or precedent known to the executive authorities.

Secretary Root was unable to suggest any military plan to be put in force that would break the deadlock.

Carroll D. Wright and one or two Senators, besides Secretary Moody and

(Continued on Second Page)